

新一轮统考复习备战已经拉开帷幕，你是否清楚自己的水平？是否给自己准确定位？是否有了合理的复习规划？.....请你选择一个完整的时间段，在一个安静的环境中，按照考试要求，在 180 分钟内完成下面这套能力测试卷，成绩如果高于 55 分，说明你的功底相当好，请继续按照自己的学习习惯坚持下去，统考过关应该没问题。如果你的成绩在 45-55 分之间，您就可以直接进入中级班的学习。如果您的成绩低于 45 分，同时对自己的基础没有信心，又没有足够的时间去按照以前的学习方法巩固基本功，掌握整个大纲的要求，那么你就要在复习的过程中有的放矢，寻找规律，抓住重点，掌握常考考点，有针对性的训练。这一过程最好是在有经验的辅导老师的引导下、在管理规范严格、服务周到的辅导班上完成，高效省时。抛开自身发展前景不讲，单从几百元的培训费与几万元的课程费相比，通过统考，拿下学位，也值得。

自我水平测试卷

Paper One 试卷一

(90 minutes)

Part I Dialogue Communication (10 minutes, 10 points, 1 for each)

Section A Dialogue Completion

Directions: In this section, you will read 2 short incomplete dialogues between two speakers, each followed by four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the answer that best suits the situation to complete the dialogue by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

Example:

A: Beach Motel. May I help you?

B: _____.

- A. Thank you. I'd like to make a long distance call to New York.
- B. Yes. We need a double room for this weekend.
- C. Sorry. I don't think you can help us. Thank you any way.
- D. All right. My name is David Jones and my room number is 301.

Answer: B

1. A.: I'm taking the train downtown to go shopping

B.: _____.

A. Well, you'd better keep an eye on your wallet.

B. Why don't you want to stay at home and watch your baby?

C. By the way, what about your plan to visit your parents?

D. Take the train? You're a fool..

2. A.: I'm anxious to get started on our project. Can we meet sometime before the weekend?

B.: _____.

A. Never mind. Shall we meet on Sunday?

B. Your project? I have no time studying your project.

C. What about Friday morning? I'll have time to go the library that afternoon.

D. OK. Library is the best place for us to meet.

3. A.: What did you think of the movie?

B.: _____.

A. Sorry, I didn't have time to go to the movies.

B. The movie was made in India.

C. The ticket of the movie was inexpensive.

D. It was worth neither the time nor the money.

4. A: Good morning. _____?

B: I want to buy a pair of shoes. Where is the shoe department?

A: Oh, it's on the second floor.

A. What do you want

B. What can I do for you

C. Who is waiting on you

D. Anything I will do for you

5. A.: Good to see you. You look more fit and better.

B.:_____.

A. Thanks. I had a lot of exercise and drank vegetable juice everyday.

B. Sorry. I don't think I am more fit. Actually, I caught a bad cold.

C. Yes. I'm much more fit. And you?

D. I'm glad to see you too. Though I'm not much better than ever before.

Section B Dialogue Comprehension

Directions: In this section, you will read 2 short conversations between a man and a woman. At the end of each conversation there is a question followed by four choices marked A, B, C, and D.

Choose the best answer to the question from the four choices given by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

Example:

[Man]: Did you tell Sally she has failed the exam again?

[Woman]: No. I didn't have the heart to tell her.

[Question]: What does the woman mean?

A. She doesn't like a heart-to-heart talk with Sally.

B. She thinks the topic is too serious for her.

C. She thinks the news is too bad for Sally.

D. She dares not to tell Sally the bad news.

Answer: C

6. [man]: Would you like to go with me to the airport to pick up Frank?

[woman]: I'd like to, but I have class till 2:00. And I know Frank's decided to take the early flight.

[question]: What does the woman imply?

A. She won't be able to go with the man.

B. She doesn't think Frank is arriving until tomorrow morning.

C. She has to pick up Frank at 2:00.

D. She doesn't know when her class will end.

7. **[woman]:** Did you catch our very own Professor Stiller on TV last night?

[man]: I almost missed it! But my mother just happened to be watching at home and gave me a call.

[question]: What does the man mean?

A. He watched the television program with his mother.

B. His mother told him his professor was on television.

C. Answering the phone caused him to miss the television program.

D. His mother missed the television program.

8. **[woman]:** These summer days are getting to be more than I can take. It was even too hot to go to the pool yesterday.

[man]: Hold on; according to the weather report we should have some relief by the end of the week.

[question]: What does the man mean?

A. The pool will be open all week.

B. The weather will cool down soon.

C. The Woman should go swimming.

D. He prefers to stay inside in hot weather.

9. **[Man]:** My roommate and I have decided to do our own cooking next semester.

[Woman]: Then, I hope you'll have a lighter schedule than this term.

[Question]: What problem does the woman think the man may have?

A. He may not have enough time to cook.

B. He may spend more money on food next semester.

C. He may gain weight if he does his own cooking.

D. He may not enjoy cooking.

10. **[Woman]:** Come on, we're almost there. I'll race you to the top of the hill.

[Man]: I'm so out of shape; I might have to crawl the rest of the way.

[Question]: What can be inferred about the man?

- A. He has already been to the top of the hill.
- B. He lost the race.
- C. He's tired.
- D. He prefers doing exercise indoors.

Part II Vocabulary (10 minutes, 10 points, 0.5 for each)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there are ten sentences, each with one word or phrase underlined.

Choose the one from the four choices marked A, B, C and D that best keeps the meaning of the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your Machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

11. Two billion people live in countries with a median income below \$300 a head.
A. slender B. average C. comfortable D. daily
12. China and India launched dramatic market openings because they need it to avoid collapse.
A. radical B. sensational C. vivid D. effective
13. The Cairo newspapers the next day carried banner headlines about the student demonstration and they denounced British arrogance.
A. declared B. let the public know
C. had a quarrel with D. aired views against
14. What has changed is that capital has become incredibly mobile and much harder for economists to control.
A. increasingly B. impracticably C. doubtfully D. exceptionally
15. Migrant wild geese scan the ground for possible danger before their land.
A. strip B. survey C. smell D. chart

16. We need a projection of the costs for building a new gymnasium.
A. reduction B. tolerance C. estimate D. approval
17. It was hard to imagine the present prevalence of mobile phones ten years ago.
A. utility B. commonplace C. abuse D. function
18. The college's reputation started to wane due to a series of misconduct of its students in examination-cheating.
A. decline B. sink C. wither D. increase
19. Some people prefer to remain anonymous when they call the police to report a crime.
A. undisturbed B. unnoticed C. unrecorded D. unnamed
20. The young soldiers didn't feel the least bit frustrated even when they are confronted with formidable difficulties.
A. open to attack B. possible to arise
C. hard to overcome D. difficult to access

Section B

Directions: In this section, there are ten incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your Machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

21. That country will continue to make new nerve gas weapons after the conclusion of a global treaty banning them _____, according to a secret administration policy review.
A. was made effect B. took effect
C. was put into effect D. was put on effect
22. Her professional ethics is now being questioned since she often _____ her reports to suit the people she is speaking to.

- A. piles B. values C. fuels D. angles
23. We need a plumber to _____ our new washing machine.
- A. repair B. transmit C. install D. explore
24. Why don't you _____ insurance on your possessions for your future benefit?
- A. take out B. take off C. take for D. take up
25. A doctor's obligation when he can no longer _____ the approach of death is to make the patient comfortable, including easing his pain.
- A. hang around B. hang on C. hold back D. hold on
26. A car is _____ to people living in some cities in the United States as buses are not always available.
- A. subordinate B. expensive C. indifferent D. indispensable
27. The hospital board seek to defend what they see as a right to _____ and self-government in medical care administration.
- A. velocity B. tolerance C. resignation D. autonomy
28. Many important nature conservation sites are _____ as Sites of Special Scientific Interest or National Nature Reserves.
- A. bounded B. designated C. cultivated D. confined
29. Our worst fear has proved _____ after he told us everything about it.
- A. hosted B. blessed C. groundless D. uprooted
30. _____ will be taken to guard against the recurrence of such incidents in future.
- A. Propositions B. Revelation C. Prevention D. Precautions

Part III Reading Comprehension (45 minutes, 25 points, 1 for each)

Directions: There are five passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the

best one and mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your

Machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

Passage One

Granted, it's a pretty serious time to be living on this planet. Insane terrorists, political finger-pointing, a string of awful hurricanes, you name it, all filling the headlines with grim reminders that life isn't so peachy. Even reading the smaller stories in national publications seems to indicate that the world is run by grownups, and they're busy taking the fun out of everything.

The other day I was browsing through one of those magazines that explain serious science news to us dumbbells, and came across an item which announced that two different companies have perfected a pill that contains all the good-for-you stuff found in a glass of red wine and is completely non-alcoholic.

Now I'm sure there are other adults out there who, like me, were pleasantly surprised to learn that a little tipple of pinot noir with the roast duckling might not turn one into a slobbering drunk but may actually be beneficial to your health. The news was a single candle, lit in a world of darkness, easing a tiny part of that big rock of guilt we constantly lug uphill.

Of course, the minute the news got around, some Italian scientists began putting that age-old innocent beverage through a freeze-drying process that preserved the benefits while removing the alcohol along with all that unnecessary enjoyment. Swell news for teetotalers, but just another indication that our main focus is on getting through each grim day without a moment of relief.

Sound far-fetched? Even comic books (a main source of amusement, when I was a tad, has become literary vehicles for philosophical messages. I figure it's all a big plot. Something probably cooked up by, um, mommies and dictators and insurance companies and people who play their boom boxes too loudly. Just to make sure that you and I are prevented from squeezing a dollop of guilt-free enjoyment from a modest amount of fermented grape juice.

Mark my words, the next great leap in science won't be in the field of cloning or DNA research or rocket science. What they'll do is develop a way to turn a big juicy standing rib roast into a pinch of tasteless grey protein-packed powder you can sprinkle on a piece of white bread and have for dinner.

Remember: just because we're paranoid don't mean they aren't out to get us.

31. When the author says, “the world is run by grownups, and they're busy taking the fun out of everything,” he means to say_____.

- A. they are busy making fun to their people
- B. they have become more and more friendly to their people
- C. they are doing things disregard of the ways things develop themselves
- D. they are occupied everyday with trivial instead of key issues of the world

32. From Paragraphs 2 and 3 the author wants to say that _____.

- A. people nowadays become more interested in science matters
- B. the researchers nowadays are more interested in developing all the good-for-you stuff
- C. some people want to find things which are beneficial to their health
- D. people nowadays tend to overstate and publicize what they have done

33. The word “cooked up”(in Paragraphs 5) probably is used in the context means _____.

- A. food-prepared
- B. falsely-prepared
- C. concocted
- D. carefully done

34. Which of the following can be a proper summary of the last paragraph of the passage?

- A. The world will soon be made unbelievable by the groundless cooked-up miracles and wonders
- B. There will be more and more people in the worlds who will become cheaters
- C. The world will be more and more people who will able to create what seemed impossible years ago

D. Nobody knows what the future world would with the fast development of modern science and technology

35. The tune of the author in this passage sounds_____ towards what he says.

- A. fully confident B. highly positive
C. fully suspicious D. emotionally discriminative

Passage Two

One hundred boats bearing one million desperate uninvited immigrants set sail from the Ganges(恒河) for the fabled coast of the French Riviera. They are totally destitute and have decided that their only chance of survival is in a country with a conscience that traditionally welcomes refugees from the Third World. Their journey will take 50 days.

In France, the news is trumpeted with pride by the liberal media, churchmen and left-wing activists. Favorable media echoes are heard all over Europe. Political leaders and the armed forces fumble for common policies. Publicly, French authorities praise the intrepid voyagers. Privately, they exchange ideas on how they can divert one million hungry souls to other shores.

A trendy French radio journalist, Albert Dufort, sees the makings of a historical redistribution of wealth between the First and Third Worlds. "We're all from the Ganges now," he proclaims. Schoolchildren write essays eulogizing latter day "sans culottes." The theme is picked up and sweeps across the continent.

As the armada makes it through the Straits of Gibraltar, panic sets in. The inhabitants of the French Riviera begin to flee north. The president of France orders the armed forces deployed along the coast. They are told their mission is to defend the country against the now imminent invasion of one million poverty-stricken people from the Ganges. But with ears glued to their transistor radios, they heed Dufort's call not to oppose the landings. They desert en masse. Police open jail cells before shedding their uniforms and hotfooting it home to take care of their families.

Terrified by what he has wrought, Dufort heads for Switzerland in his expensive sports car, but he is recognized en route and murdered. As hundreds of thousands of inhabitants of coastal towns and the surrounding Province country move north, tens of thousands of revolutionary students travel south to greet their Ganges brothers.

Unbeknownst to the welcoming throngs of idealists, the Ganges multitudes are coming to settle scores with the wealthy West that has kept them subjugated without hope of a better life. They hate the West their leaders said had robbed them of the higher standard of living they are entitled to.

The one million Ganges folk are not alone. Millions of others are monitoring their progress from all over the Third World and plan to follow them to the Promised Land. Thus the Third World conquers modern industrialized societies, but not before much mayhem and unspeakable carnage and atrocities.

36. That part of the sentence “a country with a conscience that traditionally welcomes refugees from the Third World” here probably means _____.
A. a country showing sympathy for the refugees from the Third World
B. a place with clean conscience that all men in the world should be equal in every way
C. a nation that shares the same tradition with the third world countries
D. a state that strongly believes that all refugees should be treated as a human being
37. From Paragraph Two it can be inferred that _____.
A. France is the unique country that shows unconditional sympathy for the Indian refugees
B. France intends to make the refugee problem politically publicized for its own benefit
C. Some French people actually hate the intrusion of so many refugees from the Ganges
D. Political leaders and the armed forces are particularly enthusiastic in receiving the refugees
38. All of the following about Paragraph 3 are true EXCEPT that _____.
A. Albert Dufort sees the large size emigration from the Ganges is a historical redistribution of wealth between the First and Third Worlds

- B. The theme on the large size emigration from Ganges is reported widely across the European continent
- C. Albert Dufort believes that even his own country-fellows are also originated from the Ganges
- D. Schoolchildren write compositions showing their shock at the historical move of immigrants
39. What happened to the trendy French radio journalist, Albert Dufort, according to the passage?
- A. He was recognized as a famous report after the historical move of immigrants
- B. He was killed for some unknown reason
- C. He believed that he was also an immigrant from the India
- D. Tens of thousands of students travel south to greet him
40. From the last paragraph it can be concluded that _____.
- A. The author of the passage believes that the Third World will conquer the modern industrialized societies in the near future
- B. The author of the passage reveals his doubtful attitude toward the historical move of the Indian emigrants
- C. The author of the passage thinks that there won't be any more large-scaled move from the Third World to the industrialized countries
- D. The author of the passage thinks highly of what France has done in receiving the one million desperate uninvited immigrants

Passage Three

My experience has convinced me that a background in pure science is an ideal preparation for business. I will take that a step further and say that American business would be a lot better off if it had more scientists and fewer M.B.A.'s running its corporations.

Why do I think the neutron detector prepared me for life at Sony? As a physicist, I was doing work I considered important and working with people I admired. But as I looked around the lab, I

asked myself whether this was what I wanted to be doing 20 years into the future. I thought I might like to try business, but I was not absolutely sure. When I shared my uncertainty with my thesis adviser, the distinguished researcher Robert Nathans, he gave me some advice I will never forget. “Don’t worry about it, Mickey,” he said. “You’re a physicist. Physicists don’t do anything they really don’t want to do. If you get into business and find you don’t like it, you’ll get out.”

Obviously, I liked it. I stayed. But I stayed as a physicist. No matter what it says in my job description, I am still a scientist. And I have approached business problems the same way I approached scientific problems. The lessons I learned as a scientist were excellent for business.

Some of those lessons are as basic as a strong work ethic. The business school yuppies of the 1980s glamorized the idea of working long hours. But that trend was in fashion in labs long before anyone ever heard of Michael Milken. I can well remember sitting up until 3 A.M. baby-sitting our precious high-flux beam reactor through an experiment. The hours didn't matter. It was the result that counted. When you have a meaningful challenge, personal time means very little. That is a lesson I have carried over into corporate life.

Science also encouraged my intellectual curiosity. Of course, that was something that attracted me to physics in the first place. But working in the lab at Brookhaven taught me how stimulating it was to make intellectual curiosity the center of your professional life. My responsibilities have obviously changed. But intellectual curiosity is very much a part of what keeps me going in the business world. In science, you accept intellectual curiosity as a given. I wish it were more common in business.

I would also like to see business people develop some of the tenacity that is common in science. People in business tend to be impatient. The scientists I worked with were anxious to see results. But they realized that you had to build the foundation before you could put on the roof. For example, they taught me the importance of mastering the fundamentals of a field before you could do meaningful new work. Shortly after Sony acquired Columbia Pictures, I began to read the scripts for films we had under production. That didn't endear me to some of the operating people. One of them

challenged me about why I wanted the scripts. He as much as told me that they were not going to let me take over the creative decisions. But I told him he was missing the point. I was not interested in telling the creative experts how to make films, but I was intensely interested in understanding the process.

Learning as much as you can about the details is a lesson that is actually discouraged in many business schools. They promote the misleading idea of the generic manager—the consummate professional whose education has prepared him or her to step into any kind of business and run it.

The myth of the plug-in executive created a generation of migratory managers in American business. Most of them do not have the time or the inclination to learn anything in-depth about the business they are responsible for. Instead, they bring their business school theories to each assignment. And quite often they do not stay round long enough even to evaluate whether or not the theories are valid. That is a big difference between business graduates and science graduates. The business graduates accept theory as gospel. The science graduates accept theory as the starting point for experimentation.

Business needs that kind of vision and that kind of intellectual courage. Business could get that kind of thinking by taking some of its surplus M.B.A.'s and sending them back to school for Ph.D.'s in science. Fascinating, but unlikely. Instead, I think business has the responsibility to recruit more scientists.

41. The author went into business because _____.

- A. he was not a qualified scientist
- B. he as appointed as vice-chairman of Sony USA
- C. he did not intend to work in the lab all his life
- D. his thesis adviser suggested he get into business.

42. (Para. 2) “No mater it says in my job description” means _____.

- A. no matter people say about my job

- B. no matter what people think of how I describe my job
- C. no matter people think of my performance in the job
- D. no matter what job I do
43. (Para. 3) In “But that trend was in fashion ...”, “that trend” refers to _____.
A. a strong work ethic
B. glamorized the idea of working long hours
C. working long hours
D. the business school yuppies of the 1980s
44. Shortly after Sony acquired Columbia Pictures the author began to read the scripts for films _____.
A. he wanted to learn about the making of films
B. the films were under production
C. the operating people were not quite familiar with the making of films
D. the making of films was a challenge to him.
45. What is probably the author’s intention of writing this article?
A. He tries to prove that businessmen with an excellent background in science usually perform very well
B. The only way to improve business is to send M.B.A.s back to school for Ph. D.’s in science
C. He is greatly worried about the future of American business
D. He owes a great deal to his thesis adviser for his advice

Passage Four

A military judge on Wednesday declared a mistrial(无法判决)in the case of Lynndie England, a key figure in the Iraq prisoner abuse scandal pictured holding a naked prisoner on a leash, after evidence at her trial undermined her guilty plea deal with prosecutors. "This trial is going to stop

today and pick up at some time in the future," the judge, Col. James Pohl, told the military court.

"There can be no findings of guilty that can be declared at this point."

Although the government could theoretically decide to drop the case, experts said a trial was likely in the future, with a new plea deal more difficult.

A grim-faced England, 22, shook her head when asked whether she wanted to comment on the mistrial. Her civilian attorney, Rick Hernandez, trying his first case in a military court, said only that he was disappointed at the collapse of the plea deal. Pohl had repeatedly interrupted proceedings to warn that testimony by England, and other witnesses speaking on her behalf, which was meant as mitigation(减刑) to secure a shorter prison term, was verging on a statement of her innocence.

"Both sides have indicated to me there is no way to resolve this inconsistency," Pohl told the court after a recess to discuss the issue on Wednesday afternoon.

The case will be sent back to the military's convening authority which will restart the process, which could take months.

To date, no high-ranking officials have been charged in the abuse scandal even though details of harsh practices across Iraq, Afghanistan and Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, have emerged.

Pictures of England smiling as she stood with naked and humiliated Iraqis, including the one in which she held a detainee on a leash, are the most prominent images of the abuse scandal at Abu Ghraib prison outside Baghdad which dates from 2003.

Publication of the photographs in early 2004 hurt the credibility of the U.S. military at a time when the United States was being criticized around the world for the Iraq invasion. The judge acted after hearing evidence from convicted abuser Charles Graner which he said undermined her acceptance of guilt. "There is evidence being presented that you are not guilty," Pohl told England. Graner, England's former lover, said one of the central acts of the case—in which England appeared holding the naked prisoner on a leash—was a legitimate prison procedure.

"If you don't believe you are guilty, if you honestly believe you were doing what Graner told you to do, then you can't plead guilty," the judge said.

Under her deal, England had pleaded guilty to seven counts of abuse in return for a shorter sentence and the dropping of two charges.

In a televised interview last year, England said she was just following orders, and took a similar line when the judge first asked her about her guilty plea on Monday.

"I assumed it was OK because he (Graner) was an MP (military policeman). He had the background as a corrections officer and with him being older than me I thought he knew what he was doing," she said. Graner outranked England in Iraq, but his rank was reduced to private as part of his sentence.

As part of her plea deal, England had accepted a sentence, still undisclosed but substantially below the 11-year maximum allowed by the charges. The military panel would have been able to reduce that sentence but not increase it.

Military authorities will now decide how to proceed with the case against England. The judge said because he had already dismissed two of the nine charges against England on Monday they cannot be introduced again in the future. (610w)

46. According to the passage, the mistrial may probably be caused by _____.

- A. no evidence can be found to prove England was guilty
- B. the government wanted to decide to drop the case
- C. no high-ranking officials than England have been charged in the abuse scandal
- D. England said she was just following orders

47. Whom are “both sides” referred to by the judge, Col. James Pohl, when he said, "This trial is going to stop today and pick up at some time in the future"?

- A. England and Charles Graner
- B. the government authority and military court
- C. the military court and the civilian attorney of England
- D. England's former lover and the other witnesses speaking on England's behalf

48. According to the passage, England is charged for _____.

- I. seven counts of abuse
 - II. the naked prisoner on a leash
 - III. legitimate prison procedures
- A. I only B. I and II C. I and III D. I, II and III

49. The phrase of “the credibility of the U.S. military” in the passage may be used to mean_____.

- A. the U.S. military power
- B. the U.S. military authority
- C. the trustfulness of the U.S. military
- D. the acknowledgement of what the U.S. military forces have done in Iraq

50. From the passage it can be inferred that _____.

- 56. there will be more charges introduced against Lynndie England with further investigations
- B. the military court would very much be likely to reduce the sentence of Lynndie England
- C. Lynndie England would very much be likely to prove totally innocent
- D. high-ranking officials will be charged in the abuse scandal in the future

Passage Five

It is morally terrifying to me to consider legislating "the right to die."

No one has the right or desire to extend life simply to prolong suffering, but economic pressures are beginning to erode humanitarian considerations. Medical economists have calculated that 60% or more of an individual's entire lifetime medical expense is generated in the last year of life. It follows, then, that if we could predict that terminal period (and eliminate or ignore it) we could find the long-sought magic that would immediately and drastically cut soaring medical expenses.

Since it is not given to the best of our medical prognosticators to predict with certainty and finality just when that last 12 months will begin or end, and because our Judeo-Christian ethic is

dedicated to the sanctity of life, we physicians, with the endorsement of society, keep trying to extend, as well as to improve, life. But, as several sociologists familiar with the British hospice movement have asked, if the right to die is legitimized by statute, how long will it be before the *right* to die becomes the *duty* to die?

Committees of physicians are already legally required to decide what medical and surgical procedures should be done, whether they may be done in a hospital, and how long the hospital convalescence may take. Is it too much to imagine that, empowered by right-to-die laws, the duties of these committees Will extend to the judgment of who shall live and who shall die?

The moral precedent for such decisions is already taken for granted by triage physicians in war and disaster—those who assign the priorities for medical treatment on the basis of urgency or chance of survival. It would be such a little step, and with such big potential for massive financial savings, to allow a committee to decide that a patient beyond a certain stage of colon or breast cancer could not be treated. Would we apply a different standard to those whom we choose to condemn by benevolent neglect if they were over 70 or under 35, if they were rich and famous or poor and unknown?

Indeed, how long would it take before the stricken individual, feeling comfortable and functional but sensing the emotional and financial drain of his loved ones, became sufficiently guilt-ridden to request the right to die prematurely?

Prematurely! Ah, there's the rub. We're all going to die—some gracefully and without suffering, some after protracted, painful and debilitating treatment. In retrospect, it is easy to make decisions when we have seen the quality of a life deteriorate. But who among us can sufficiently codify the stages of the quality of life to make the decision in advance to extinguish it? Would we be successfully transplanting kidneys, hearts and livers today if we had legislated the right to die 20 years ago?

What is the answer? How do we let go of our relatives and friends without guilt or sin or unnecessarily prolonged suffering? We do it in the same way in which we have done it over the

years. First a caring physician establishes rapport with the patient and his family. Together they make a compassionate, *unwritten* decision to stop trying. Lawyers and legislators have no part in life's final drama.

51. Legislating "the right to die" is good in many respects EXCEPT _____.
A. cutting down the medical expense in a great amount
B. lessening the suffering of the terminally ill
C. unnecessary suffering
D. advancing medical treatment
52. From the passage, physicians are ready to extend or improve life because _____.
A. it is their responsibility
B. they are kind enough to help their patients
C. they don't want to break the law
D. they are controlled by the Judeo-Christian ethic
53. The concern of several sociologists who are familiar with the hospice movement is _____.
A. to make it a law to decide who shall live and who shall die
B. how long it will take for us to take up the duty to die
C. to strengthen the hospice movement
D. to ask the law-making body to pass a law of right to die as soon as possible
54. The long-sought magic refers to _____.
A. lightening economic pressures in medical care
B. extending life by some newly developed medicine
C. immediate fulfillment of dying without pain
D. an increasing number of qualified physicians
55. The author holds that "the duty to die" can be decided by _____.
A. legislators and lawyers

- B. physicians
- C. relatives
- D. both B and C

Part IV Cloze Test (15 minutes, 15 points, 1 for each)

Directions: In this part, there is a passage with twenty blanks. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer for each blank and mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your Machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

Laser technology was first developed in the 1960s, and has grown to touch our lives in many ways. We use laser technology in space-age medical equipment, office printers and light shows ____56____ rock concerts.

A laser is the strongest source of light ever created by scientists. The beam that comes out of a simple hand-held laser pointer is at least a million times brighter than the __57__ light bulb in your home. Hand-held laser pointers are popular in Canada. Unfortunately, users are not ____58____ about the intensity of the light and the effect it may have __59____ the eye. If you look directly into the ____60____ from a laser pointer for more than a minute and a half in a very steady manner, __61____ shine the beam into your eyes with binoculars, you could ____62____ permanent eye damage. These pointers are not ____63____ when used with care, but the brightness of laser light can damage the eyes of anyone who looks directly into the beam for more than a minute and a half.

A split-second look can ____64____ a condition called flashblindness. This is ____65____ the effect you get during flash photography, where the image of the flash remains in your eyes for a few seconds, and then ____66____ away. Flashblindness is temporary. Your __67____ returns to normal after a few moments, and there are no long-term effects. However, a longer look can cause serious damage to your eyes. It's worse if the laser beam is being ____68____ through a piece of optical equipment, such as a telescope or a pair of binoculars. In these situations, the laser beam could



actually burn a tiny spot, or cut open a blood vessel, on the retina at the back of your eye. In a worst-case scenario, you could go _____69_____.

Laser pointers are not toys. Use them with _____70_____, and only for their intended purpose. So far, there have been no reports of permanent eye damage caused by the use of laser pointers in Canada. We can keep it that way if we use our common sense. By following a few guidelines you can make sure no one gets hurt by a laser pointer.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 56. A. on | B. at | C. in | D. for |
| 57. A. average | B. usual | C. ordinary | D. extraordinary |
| 58. A. known | B. aware | C. alert | D. knowledgeable |
| 59. A. for | B. to | C. on | D. toward |
| 60. A. beam | B. light | C. flash | D. concentration |
| 61. A. then | B. or | C. and | D. therefore |
| 62. A. put an end with | B. finish with | C. suffer with | D. end up with |
| 63. A. poisonous | B. intensive | C. dangerous | D. damaging |
| 64. A. result in | B. lead | C. introduce | D. bring |
| 65. A. identical to | B. according to | C. familiar to | D. similar to |
| 66. A. fades | B. disappears | C. dies | D. leaves |
| 67. A. sense | B. eyes | C. illusion | D. vision |
| 68. A. taken | B. concentrated | C. projected | D. caught |
| 69. A. sick | B. blind | C. vomit | D. dizzy |
| 70. A. caution | B. care | C. awareness | D. precaution |

Part V Error Detection (10 minutes, 5 points, 0.5 for each)

Directions: *In this part, there are ten sentences. Each sentence has four underlined words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in*

order for the sentence to be correct. Mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your Machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

71. Peter, together with his wife and two sons, are to arrive on the evening flight.

A B C D

72. It has reported that 200 people died and over 5000 lost their houses after the flood.

A B C D

73. We wish that you didn't have such a lot of work, otherwise you would have enjoyed the

A B C D

dinner.

74. While walking on a sunny day, far from the city crowds, the mountains give him a sense of

A B C D

great peace.

75. Only after several people had died they realized that the work should have

A B C

been stopped earlier.

D

76. Forgetting something usually mean an inability to find the material that is still stored

A B C

somewhere in the memory.

D

77. It soon became obviously that instead of being trained to sing she would be trained as a

A b C D

dancer.

78. By this time next year, he will not only have learned the art, but also will complete

A B C D

his study.

79. Give good weather, our ship will reach Bombay before Friday evening.

A B C D

80. If one reads a great many articles in English, you will become familiar with the reading

A B C D

course.

Paper Two 试卷二

(60 minutes)

Part I Translation (30 minutes, 20 points, 10 for each section)

Section A

Directions: Translate the underlined sentences from the following passage from English into Chinese. Write your translation on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Stephen Hawking states that it is more probable that the human race will become extinct due to a virus, rather than a nuclear war, before the year 3,000. The author of A brief history of time has decided to rewrite his book, with more illustrations and less text, highlighting the angle of biology, and not nuclear physics, as the future threat to the human race.

Stephen Hawking affirmed that genetic engineering can produce more in a mall laboratory than nuclear weapons. The University of Cambridge professor states, "I do not believe that the human species will survive beyond the next one thousand years, unless it spreads through space".

As far as this challenge is concerned, he believes that mankind will be able to produce a special space drive system which will enable spacecraft to travel at speeds which approach, or exceed that of light, so as to escape the confinement of the solar system before the sun explodes, after 7.5 billion years hence.

Section B

Directions: *Translate the following sentences into English. Write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET.*

- 1、 台湾海峡两岸的中国人都是骨肉同胞，手足兄弟。
- 2、 我们一贯主张国际争端应通过谈判协商解决，而不诉诸武力和武力威胁。
- 3、 爱因斯坦的相对论很难懂，一般人无法理解。
- 4、 近年来，美国华裔科学人才辈出，成就卓著，引起国际科技界的注意和重视。
- 5、 大学的职责根植于诚实、自由无畏地探究和独立性这三者构成的伟大的优秀传统

Part II Writing (30 minutes, 15 points)

Directions: *In this part, you are allowed 25-30 minutes to write a composition of no less than 150 words on the Mobile-phone Marketing.* Study the following outline carefully and write your composition on the Composition Sheet.

Title: Reflection on the Mobile-phone Marketing and Suggestions on Its Improvement

Outline:

1. The current situation of the mobile-phone marketing
2. Your analysis of the problems concerned
3. Your suggestions on how to promote its vigorous development in the future both at home and abroad